AUTHOR: Korneyev, Yu.K.

SOV-3-58-9-29/36

TITLE: In the Scientific-Technical Council (V nauchno-tekhnicheskom sovete). A Special Meeting of the Petroleum Industry Section (Vyyezdnoye zasedaniye sektsii neftyanoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 9, page 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In May 1958, 12 scientists of the Moscow and Ufa Petroleum Institutes, and of the Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute) - members of the Section of Petroleum Industry of the Scientific-Technical Council, USSR Ministry of Higher Education - went to Groznyy to become familiar with the organization of scientific-research work at the Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut (Groznyy Petroleum Institute). Docent A.G. Orkin, Deputy Director of the Groznyy Petroleum Institute, reported at a meeting on the fulfilment of the plan of scientific-research work for 1957 and of the tasks for 1958. The research work carried out in 1957 was of great practical significance to the petroleum and gas industry of the Northern Caucasus. Among the works were the following: "The Hydrogeology of the Mesozoic Deposits of the Caucasus" (Chair of Oil Field Geology, headed by Professor G.M. Sukharev), "Examining Radiational Heat Exchange in Tubular Furnaces and Steam Boilers" (Chair of Thermotechnical Engineering and Hydraulics, scientific leader Docent Z.I. Geller). The author mentions several textbooks written by Professors G.M. Sukharev, G.B. Pykhachev and V.S. Fedorov and points out that the personnel of the Institute are not devoting enough time to the solution of basic scientific problems. The Section also noted the lack of contact by some chairs with the industrial enterprises of the Sovnarkhoz and with the Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Groznyy Scientific-Research Institute), and the poor work done by the Students' Scientific Society.

Card 1/2

SOV-3-58-9-29/36

In the Scientific-Technical Council. A Special Meeting of the Petroleum Industry Section

Card 2/2

5(4)
AUTHORS: Skoblo, A. I., Korneyev, Yu. K.

SOV/152-59-2-21/32

TITLE: On the Calculation of Rectifying Columns for Extraction Distillations (K raschetu rektifikatsionnykh kolonn dlya ekstraktsionnoy peregonki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 2, pp 83 - 87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the extensive use made of extraction distillation there are, as yet, no reliable methods at hand for the calculation of rectifying columns. The method presented in this article is based on the use of the common activity coefficient γ_0, which can easily be determined by experimentation. The dependence of the quantity γ_0 on temperature, which is found experimentally, may further be used for many other calculations (Ref 8). The application of universally valid methods for the calculation of the rectifying process of ideal binary mixtures (Ref 9) for the extraction distillation requires the determination of the following data: temperature and pressure in the column,

Card 1/5

coefficient of relative volatility and curve of phase equilibrium, selection of boiling point limits of the initial fraction, selection of the third component. The basic formula used for the determination of temperature and pressure is the generally known isothermal equation which takes into account the deviation of the system from the laws of ideal solutions:

$$P(1 - z')\gamma_0 + P_T z' = \pi \qquad (1)$$

P and P_T: elasticity of hydrocarbon vapors and the third component at the temperatures of the system; z' - molecular concentration of the third component in the liquid phase; π - pressure in the column; γ_0 - common activity coefficient of the hydrocarbon dependent on the temperature, the concentration, and the properties of the third component (Ref 8). The coefficient of relative volatility α is determined with sufficient accuracy by means of the following formula (Ref 8):

$$\alpha = \frac{P'\gamma_{o1}}{P_2\gamma_{o2}} \qquad (2)$$

P_1 and P_2 - vapor elasticities of the divisible components at the particular temperature; γ_{o1} and γ_{o2} - their common activity coefficients. Due to the temperature differences between the upper and lower parts of the rectifying column the coefficient of relative volatility is variable. Thus it is advisable to use the average of this coefficient $\alpha_{average}$. The curves for the phase equilibrium are developed according to the value $\alpha_{average}$ found by means of the curve equation of the phase equilibrium of the binary system (Ref 9):

$$y = \frac{\alpha_{average}\, x}{1 + (\alpha_{average} - 1)x} \qquad (4)$$

x and y - subject to the concentration of the more volatile component in the equilibrium, liquid, and vapor phases. For

determining the highest permissible boiling temperature of the non-aromatic hydrocarbon the following method is recommended. With values t_w, z', and α_2 chosen from equation (2), the vapor elasticity of the non-aromatic hydrocarbon in the eliminating part of the column is determined:

$$P_1 = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_{o2} P_2}{\gamma_{o1}} \qquad (5)$$

Furthermore, according to the value P_1 found at the temperature t_w its boiling point at 760 mm torr. is determined by means of equations or curves by Koks, Ashvort, Dyuring, Dyuring-Tregubov (Ref 9) etc. The quantity of the third component depends on its concentration in the liquid phase on the plates of the column z', and on the quantity of the phlegm required. It can be expressed in the following equation:

$$G'_T = \frac{g'z'}{1 - z'} \qquad (6);$$ G'_T - number of moles of the third

[redacted], K.A., kand. voyenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 2-go ranga;
[redacted], Yu. M., dotsent, kand. voyenno-morsk. nauk,
kapitan 1-go ranga.

Direct analytical solution of equations of isograms of equal elevations of heavenly bodies. Mor. sbor. 49 no. 12:77-82 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

PLASTROV, V.F., dotsent kand. voyenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1-go ranga;
KORNEYEV, Yu.M., kapitan 1-go ranga.

New edition of navigation tables. Mor. sbor. 47 no.6:87-90 Je '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

L 22994-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6015404 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/000/012/0057/0062

AUTHOR: Yemets, K. A. (Candidate of naval sciences, Commander); Korneyev, Yu. N. (Docent, Candidate of naval sciences, Captain)

ORG: none

TITLE: Direct analytic solution of isoline equations for heavenly bodies at the same height

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 12, 1965, 57-62

TOPIC TAGS: astronomic data, computer application, ship navigation

ABSTRACT: The use of computers in processing data for determining the height of celestial bodies makes it possible to replace tabular methods with direct solutions of simultaneous equations of height isolines. Two methods adapted for computers are set forth. The first, a direct substitution method, has the disadvantage that its accuracy is subject to systematic errors directly proportional to the longitude of the place of observation and inversely to the declination of the observed body. The second is a transformation method and requires that sightings be taken at several points along the horizon. The latter method has the advantage of minimizing systematic observation errors. Orig. art. has: 33 formulas, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 17,03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 11b

DEMIDOV, P.G.; KORNEYEV, Yu.N., red.;SHNEYEROV, S.A., red.;
PETROVSKAYA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the combustion of substances] Osnovy goreniia veshchestv. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1951. 295 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Combustion)

OSMOLOVSKIY, M.S., kand.arkhitektury; KORNEYEV, Yu.P., kand.arkhitektury, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Construction of farms for loose housing of cattle. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.6:78-84 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zoogigiyeny, stroitel'stva i mekhanizatsii zhivotnovodcheskikh ferm Vsesoyuznogo instituta zhivotnovodstva (for Osmolovskiy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy institut zhivotnovodstva (for Korneyev). (Dairy barns)

KORNEYEV, Yu. V.

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical physics. Thermodynamics D-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 825

Author : Karneyev, Yu.V., Vintaykin, Ye.Z.,
Title : Study of Sublimation of Silver Using Radioactive Tracers and a Mass Spectrometer

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 107, No 5, 661-663

Abstract : The vapor of Ag over pure (99.99%) Ag and over an Au-Ag alloy with 30% atomic silver was measured. The Knudsen method was used with a condensation target and with a radio chemical method for estimating the weight of the condensate (Kornev, Yu.V., Golubkin, V.N. Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov / Problems of Metal Working and Metal Physics/ 4th Coll. of Transactions, 1955, p. 432). Equations are obtained for the temperature dependence of the vapor tension over pure silver.

$$P(mm) = \frac{68100}{2.303RT} + 9.465 \qquad 994 < T < 1229\ ^\circ K$$

and over the gold-silver alloy (30 atomic percent silver)

$$P(mm.) = \frac{69800}{2,303RT} + 8.993 \qquad 1020 < T < 1153\ ^\circ K$$

The minimum vapor tension of silver, measured in this investigation, was 10^{-6} mm mercury. The coefficient of thermodynamic activity of silver γ_{Ag} for the gold-silver alloy satisfies the equation $\gamma_{Ag} = \exp(-1700/RT)$.

Card : 1/2

KORNEYEVA, A.A.; SERGVA, N.A.; KROPACHEVA, V.A. (Moskva)

Effectiveness of using chlorophos in controlling bedbugs.
Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.4:51-52 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(BEDBUGS—EXTERMINATION)
(CHLOROPHOS)

15-57-1-1015

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 161 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grigorenko, P. G., Korneyeva, A. I.

TITLE: A Brief Description of the Principal Hydrogeological Features in the Cotton-Growing Zone of Southern Kirgiz SSR in Association With the Problems of Irrigation (Kratkaya kharakteristika osnovnykh osobennostey gidrogeologicheskikh usloviy khlopkovoy zony yuga Kirgizii v svyazi s zadachami orosheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. AN KirgSSR, 1956, Nr 6, pp 167-178.

ABSTRACT: The cotton-growing zone of southern Kirgiz SSR embraces principally the foothills of the Turkestan, Alay, Fergana, and Chatkal ranges, from elevations of 600 m to 1500 m. Three hydrogeological types are distinguished in this region, in relationship to geomorphological and other natural features: mountains, foothills, and plains. Each of these districts may be separated into districts characterized by hydrogeo-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology F
and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5453.

Author : Korneyeva, A. M.
Inst : Moscow University.
Title : Study of Nucleoproteins and Nucleic Acids of Flexner Dysentery Bacteria in Relation to the Composition of the Nutrient Medium.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Mosk. un-ta. Ser. biol., pochvoved. geol., geogr., 1957, No 4, 45-52.

Abstract: Flexner dysentery bacteria grow at different rates in various nutrient media, and attain different stage of growth in the same length of time; it is possible that it is in this that significant differences are found in the protein and nucleic acid content of the cells. Two types

Card 1/2

KORNEYEVA, A.M.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52805

Author : Timakov, V.D., Kudlay, D.G., Petrovskaya, V.G., Korneeva, A.M., Kodina, L.A.

Inst :

Title : Comparative Study of Streptomycin-Resistant Variants of Typhoid Bacilli of Different Virulence. Report 1.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 8, 3-8.

Abstract : From the same culture of typhoid bacilli tow variants were obtained resistant to 200,000 units of streptomycin, which differed markedly in their virulence. The avirulent variant is characterized by diminished reproduction rate and a considerable decrease in the size of colonies. Comparative chemical analysis showed that the resistant variants differ from the original culture by an increased content of RNA, especially the avirulent strain. The latter

Card 1/2

KORNEYEVA, A.M.

Studying nucleoproteins and nucleic acids of Flexner's dysentery bacteria cultured on different media. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.4:45-52 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE) (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)

KUDLAY, D.G., PETROVSKAYA, V.G., KORNEYEVA, A.M., KODINA, L.A.

Comparative study of streptomycin-resistant variants of Eberthella typhosa of different virulence. An immunochemical study of the different antigens [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.4:58-63 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Otdel izmenchivosti (zav.-deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.D. Timakov) Institutaepidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR i kafedra biokhimii rasteniy (rukovoditel' - prof. A.N. Belozerskiy) Moskovskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(EBERTHELLA TYPHOSA)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

TIMAKOV, V.D.; KUDLAY, D.G.; PETROVSKAYA, V.G.; KORNEYEVA, A.M.; BOGATYRENVA, S.A.

Comparative immunochemical investigations on Salmonella typyosa of various degrees of virulence. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.2: 23-29 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR i kafedry biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
immuno-chem. aspects of strains with various degrees of virulence (Rus))

PETROVSKAYA, V.G.; KORNEYEVA, A.M.; KUDLAY, D.G.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.K.; KHRAMKOVA, N.I.

Immunochemical analysis of dissociative forms of typhoid bacteria in relation to changes in their virulence and immunogenic properties. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:105-112 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz otdela obshchey meditsinskoy mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR i kafedry biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova. (EBERTHELLA)

KORNEYEVA, A.M.; KOL'CHINSKAYA, T.A.; KUDLAY, D.G.; TASHPULATOV, R.Yu.

Comparative biochemical study of ecologically related strains of Escherichia coli with different antigen characteristics. Biokhimiia 30 no.2:241-247 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii rasteniy gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 00582-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021596 UR/0286/65/000/013/0069/0069

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, N. V.; Tokareva, L. G.; Potemkina, Z. I.; Korneyeva, A. M.; Fedorina, Zh. A.; Burmistrov, S. I.

TITLE: A method for thermal stabilization of polyamides. Class 39, No. 172486

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, thermal stability, stabilizer, triazine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for thermal stabilization of polyamides by adding stabilizers. To increase the assortment of materials, the derivatives of triazine, such as N-paraoxyphenyl-2, 4-diaminotriazine-1,3,5, or 2-amino-4-para-anizidinotriazine-1,3,5 are used as stabilizers. The stabilizer may be added in the amount of 0.5% by weight.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 45069-66

ACC NR: AR6016486 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0102/0102

AUTHOR: Korneyeva, E. A.

40
39
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for starting and feeding spectrometer lamps 10

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.883

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vyp. 22, L., Nedra, 1965, 102-104

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometer, hydrogen spectrometric lamp, mercury helium spectrometric lamp, battery, electronic stabilizator/Analiz-1

ABSTRACT: A device developed to start and to feed current to hydrogen and mercury-helium spectrometer lamps of spectrophotometers is powered by an a-c network through a simple ferroresonance stabilizer. The anode voltage of the spectrometer lamp is taken from the secondary winding of the transformer, and after rectification it is stabilized according to the current by a ballast resistor. The filament voltage of the spectrometer lamp is also fed through ballast resistors.

Card 1/2 UDC: 389.535.89

Card 2/2 blg

Korneyeva, G.A.

4

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals F-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81571

Author : Vertes, K.P., Pletneva, G.G., Blankman, A.L., Vishnevskaya, M.V., Korneyeva, G.A., Linskaya, A.I., Lur'e, A. Ye., Ioakovich, S.P.

Inst : -

Title : Vaccination Against Tuberculosis of Children and Adolescents Having a Positive Reaction to Intra-Dermal Injection of Tuberculin.

Orig Pub: Vopr. okhrany materinstva i detstva, 1957, 2, No. 6, 40-43

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

42

KORNEYEVA, G.F., aspirant.

Treatment of dysentery with colibacterine. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.7:52-57 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.prof. G. S. Dem'yanov) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta dir. prof.F.Kh.Chekhlatyy.

(DYSENTERY, Bacillary, therapy,
restoration of E.coli balance in intestines)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI,
restoration of intestinal balance in dysentery)

KORNEYEVA, G.F.

Hemagglutination inhibition test in influenza diagnosis [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no.5:287-290 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar.

(HEMAGGLUTINATION, in various diseases,
infuluenza, depression reaction (Rus))
(INFLUENZA, diagnosis,
hemagglut. depression reaction (Rus))

KORNEYEVA, G.F.

Rhinocytological symptom in influenza. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.12:75 D '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INFLUENZA, manifestations,
nose (Rus)
(NASAL CAVITY, in var. dis.
influenza (Rus)

KORNEYEVA, G. F.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The clinical-laboratory diagnosis of grippe". Krasnodar, 1959. 16 pp (Kuban Med Inst im Red Army), 210 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 111)

KORNEYEVA, G.F. (Krasnodar)

Blood leucocytes in influenza. Klin.med. 38 no.3:63-67 Mr'60.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. G.S. Dem'yanov [deceased] Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. V.K.Suprunov).

(INFLUENZA) (LEUCOCYTES)

NEKLYUDOVA, L.I.; KORNEYEVA, G.F.; PIKEL', N.V.; KUZNETSOVA, V.V.

Characteristics of influenza in Krasnodar in 1959. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:738 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kubanskiy meditsinskiy institut i krayevaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya, Krasnodar.
(KRASNODAR—INFLUENZA)

L 23841-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6007120 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0350/0352

AUTHOR: Zhinkin, D. Ya.; Korneyeva, G. K.; Korneyev, N. N.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reaction of trialkyl(aryl)aminosilanes and hexaalkyldisilazanes with trialkylaluminum

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 350-352

TOPIC TAGS: organoaluminum compound, organosilicon compound, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: The reaction of organosilazanes and organoaminosilanes (hexamethyl- and hexaethyldisilazanes, triethyl- and triphenylaminosilanes) with trialkylaluminum (triethyl- and triisobutylaluminum) was studied and found to form alkylaluminum organosilylamines. The reaction can be represented as follows:

$$-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}-\overset{|}{N}-H + AlR_3 \rightarrow -\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}-\overset{|}{N}-\overset{R}{\overset{|}{Al}}-R + RH$$

$$-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}-\overset{|}{N}-\overset{R}{\overset{|}{Al}}-R + H-\overset{|}{N}-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}- \rightarrow -\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}-\overset{|}{N}-\overset{R}{\overset{|}{Al}}-\overset{|}{N}-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{Si}}- + RH \quad \text{etc.}$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.287 + 547.256.2

Card 2/2

MELINA, N.I., inzh.; KORNEYEVA, G.M., starshiy tekhnik

Dyeing of polyacrylonitrile fibers. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNNISherstI no.18:144-153 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

KORNEYEVA, I.G.

Conventional symbols for paint and varnish coatings. Standartizatsiia 25 no. 5:45-47 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Varnish and varnishing)

CHERKASSKIY, Ye.S.; KOLOMEYTSEV, L.R.; SHEYNKMAN, A.K.; KORNEYEVA, I.T.

Antiviral activity of quaternary salts of 4-n-dialkylaminophenyl-pyridines and chlorine-copper complexes of pyridine bases of the carbonaceous tar. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1208-1211 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted August 27, 1964.

CHERKASSKIY, Ye.S.; KORNEYEVA, I.T.

Adaptation of Dahlia mosaic virus to Zinnia and the production of anti-serums for serological diagnosis. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:696-698 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR. Submitted May 8, 1965.

KORNEYEVA, I.V.

Determination of the vapor pressure of solid tellurium. I. V. Korneeva, A. S. Pashinkin, A. V. Novoselova, and Yu. A. Priselkov (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Neorg. Khim.* 2, 1720-4(1957).—The vapor pressure of Te was detd. by evapn. from a solid surface and from the surface of a powd. sample by using a modification of an app. described earlier (Priselkov, *C.A.* 49, 6051a; Schäfer and Hörnle, *C.A.* 45, 4163h). The exptl. data can be described by the equation $\log P_{mm. Hg} = -(7590.758/T) + 9.783$. The heat of sublimation was calcd. as 34.76 kcal./mole. J. Rovtar Leach

Distr: 4E4j/4E2c

27

6
2

PASHINKIN, A. S., MEN'KOV, A. A., KORNEYEVA, I. V. and Novoselova, A. V.
(Moscow State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov)

"Investigation of the Sublimation of Tellurium by Using Radioactive Indicators"

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of papers of 2nd All-Union Sci. Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd v. AN SSSR, 1958, 385 pp.

This volume published the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd All Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad Sci USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR Moscow 4-12 Apr 1957.

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5.4210(A)
~~5 (2), 5 (4)~~

68102
SOV/78-5-1-1/45

AUTHORS: Korneyeva, I. V., Belyayev, A. V., Novoselova, A. V.

TITLE: Determination of the Pressure of Saturated Vapor of Solid Tellurides of Zinc and Cadmium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 3 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that publications give no data on the pressure of saturated vapor of ZnTe and CdTe. In the experimental part they report on the preparation of the two compounds from zinc of the type TsO (GOST 3640-47), cadmium of the type KgO (GOST 1467-42), and pure tellurium which had been obtained according to references 4,5. The components were fused in stoichiometric ratio in evacuated quartz ampoules. The vigorous reaction of Zn with Te is referred to. Tables 1,2 show the analysis data of the two tellurides. The lines of the radiographs (taken by Yu. P. Simanov) agreed with the data of publications and showed no lines of the free components. The investigation of the compounds sublimed at 700° showed that their composition is not changed by sublimation. The vapor pressure of ZnTe was determined within the temperature range 520 - 720°, that of

Card 1/2

68102
Determination of the Pressure of Saturated Vapor of Solid Tellurides of Zinc and Cadmium SOV/78-5-1-1/45

CdTe within the range 450 - 660°; the method of determination described in reference 9 was used. The results are shown in tables 4,5 and figure 1. The simultaneous determination by the effusion method yielded corresponding results. The opening of the effusion chamber was calibrated with KCl (Table 3). The following computations were made: ΔH of ZnTe = 48.65 kcal/mol, ΔH of CdTe = 43.46 kcal/mol, assuming that the sublimation heat ΔH does not depend on temperature in the temperature range investigated. The resultant values of the pressure of the saturated vapor of these tellurides speak in favor of the possibility of purifying these compounds by sublimation and of using them in semiconductor technique. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 13 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1958

Card 2/2

5(2)

S/078/60/005/02/001/045
B004/B016

AUTHORS: Korneyeva, I. V., Sokolov, V. V., Novoselova, A. V.

TITLE: Pressure of Saturated Vapor of Solid Zinc- and Cadmium Selenide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 241-245, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was the purpose of this paper to obtain data on the behavior of ZnSe and CdSe since they are not available in publications. These substances might in future play a part in the transformation of nuclear energy into electric energy, as photomultipliers, etc. The authors describe the preparation of the selenides from Ts-0 zinc (GOST-3640-47), Kg-0 cadmium (GOST-1467-42), and selenium, especially used for rectifiers (GOST-6738-53) by fusing them together in quartz vials in a stoichiometric ratio. Since the molten components do not mix, and the strongly exothermal reaction takes place only in the gaseous phase, and on the interface at temperatures near the melting point, explosions of the vials occurred frequently so that it was necessary to operate with small quantities. Tables 1 and 2 give the analyses of the resultant selenides. ZnSe was ob-

Card 1/2

tained only in the cubic modification of the sphalerite type, CdSe only in the hexagonal modification of the wurtzite type. Analysis and radiograms confirmed that the sublimation takes place without decomposition. The vapor pressure was determined according to the method described in reference 8, and according to Knudsen (Tables 4,5). Table 3 gives the calibration of the effusion chamber by means of KCl vapor. Figure 1 shows the linear dependence of log p on $\frac{1}{T} \cdot 10^3$. The following sublimation heats were determined: $\Delta H_{subl\ ZnSe} = 65.0$ kcal/mol; $\Delta H_{subl\ CdSe} = 50.1$ kcal/mol. The authors quote a paper by N. A. Goryunova (Ref 4), and express their gratitude to Yu. P. Simanov for advice in evaluating the radiograms. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1958

PASHINKIN, A.S.; TISHCHENKO, G.N.; KORNEYEVA, I.V.; RYZHENKO, B.N.

Polymorphism of some zinc and cadmium chalcogenides. Kristallografiia 5 no.2:261-267 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy univeristet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Zinc chalcogenide) (Cadmium chalcogenide)

S/078/60/005/010/009/021
B004/B067

AUTHORS: Korneyeva, I. V., Novoselova, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Oxidation Process of the Selenides of Zinc and Cadmium by Means of Oxygen

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 10, pp. 2265-2268

TEXT: The authors produced CdSe by fusing the components at a stoichiometric ratio in evacuated and sealed ampoules at 1300°C. ZnSe was produced by heating the components in argon atmosphere and by subsequent heating in vacuum to 450°C. The analytical data of the two compounds are tabulated. Oxidation took place in an apparatus similar to that described in Ref. 4. The heating current was stabilized with an ЭПА-58 (EPA-58) ferro-resonance stabilizer; temperature was measured with a thermocouple and a ППТВ -1 (PPTV-1) potentiometer. The reaction vessel was evacuated, filled with oxygen up to a pressure of 300 - 310 torr, and the oxidation was determined from the pressure drop. The polythermal oxidation was

studied between 20° and 900°C. The increase in pressure due to thermal expansion of oxygen was taken into account. In the isothermal oxidation the vessel was evacuated, filled with argon (600 torr), heated to the experimental temperature, and argon was then replaced by oxygen. Fig. 1 shows the course of the polythermal oxidation of CdSe. It begins at 580 - 600°C, and shows a maximum at 720°C. Fig. 2 shows the isothermal oxidation of CdSe at 650°, 700°, 750°, and 800°C. At 650°C, the reaction was incomplete. CdSe, CdO, and $CdSeO_3$ were detected by X-ray photography (Fig. 3). The reaction proceeds in two stages according to the equations $CdSe + 1.5O_2 = CdSeO_3$; $CdSeO_3 \longrightarrow CdO + SeO_2$. At 750 - 800°C only CdO is contained in the final product. In the case of ZnSe, polythermal oxidation sets in at 400 - 450°C (Fig. 1), and attains a maximum at 600°C. The isothermal line of the oxidation of ZnSe was drawn for 520°, 570°, 600°, 640°, 680°, and 710°C (Fig. 4). The oxidation of ZnSe leads directly to ZnO without formation of intermediate products. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 British, and 1 German.

Investigation of the Oxidation Process of the Selenides of Zinc and Cadmium by Means of Oxygen

S/078/60/005/010/009/021
B004/B067

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Department of Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1959

KORNEYEVA, I. V.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Synthesis and physico-chemical study of several properties of tellurides and selenides of zinc and cadmium." Moscow, 1961. 14 pp; (Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 222)

5.2200 25515 S/078/61/006/008/014/018
B127/B226

AUTHORS: Korneyeva, I. V., Novoselova, A. V.

TITLE: Reduction of zinc selenite by hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 8, 1961, 1965-1966

TEXT: Recently, the production of highly pure zinc selenide for use in luminophores has become ever more important. Because of unpleasant attendant phenomena and impurity of the end product, the usual methods of producing zinc selenide are uninteresting. Therefore, much attention is being paid to the reduction of zinc selenite, and, in the present paper to reduction by hydrogen. This subject has been mentioned in publications only by L. Ya. Markovskiy and Yu. P. Sapozhnikov (Sb. rabot. gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, 43, 123 (1960)) who stated that an end product free from zinc oxide cannot be obtained by reduction at 300 - 400°C. The authors of the present paper carried out the reduction in the temperature range of 400 - 700°C, the velocity of flow of hydrogen being 10 - 15 cm^3/min. The products obtained from 5 g of $ZnSeO_3$ were subjected to chemical and X-ray analyses, the results of which are given in a table. The Debye-Scherrer

Card 1/3

diagram shows the lines for: (1) zinc selenide, (2) zinc selenite in samples reduced at 450°C since in this case reduction was imcomplete; and (3) zinc-oxide impurities formed in thermal dissociation of zinc selenide. At a reduction temperature above 500°C, the zinc-sulfide products were pure. It is of interest that at a temperature of 700°C, i. e., above the thermal stability of zinc selenite, the end products showed no zinc-oxide content. At this temperature, the reduction rate of zinc selenite is probably much higher than the rate of its thermal dissociation. At temperatures of 300 - 400°C, the reduction rate and the rate of dissociation of zinc selenite are assumed to be nearly equal, and, thus, the end product is contaminated with zinc oxide. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1961

Card 2/3

KORNEYEVA, I.V.

Hexagonal modification of zinc selenide. Kristallografiia 6 no.4:630-631 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Zinc selenide crystals)

KORNEYEVA, I.V.; NOVOSELOVA, A.V.

Reduction of zinc selenate by hydrogen. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.8:1965-1966 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Zinc selenite) (Zinc selenide)

IVANTSOVA, M.I., inzh.; KORNEYEVA, K.A., inzh.; RUSAKOV, S.I., prof.

Changes occurring in the technical and economic indices of the process of clothing manufacture in case of an increase of the capacity of the production line. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:105-112 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy shveynogo proizvodstva.

BORISOV, Ye.F., dots.; BREGEL', E.Ya., prof.; BUKH, Ye.M., dots.; VASHENTSEVA, V.M., dots.; GOLEVA, Yu.P., kand. ekon. nauk; GOLEVA, A.P., kand. ekon. nauk; DEMOCHKIN, G.V., dots.; DONABEDOV, G.T., kand. ekon. nauk; YERMOLOVICH, I.I., dots.; KALYUZHNYY, V.M., dots.; KORNEYEVA, K.G., dots.; KUZNETSOVA, A.S., prof.; MIROSHNICHENKO, V.S., dots.; MYASNIKOV, I.Ya., kand. ekon. nauk; PIKIN, A.S., dots.; SIDOROV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.D., dots.; SOLOV'YEVA, K.F., dots.; SOROKINA, I.F., dots.; TARUNIN, A.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KHARAKHASH'YAN, G.M., prof.; MENDEL'SON, A.S., red.; SHVEYTSER, Ye.K., red.; ROTOVA, R.S., red.; GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Economics of socialism] Politicheskaia ekonomiia sotsializma. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1963. 476 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KORNEYEVA, K. I.

Dissertation: "Genesis of Western Substeppe Ilmenium Soils of the Volga River Delta." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow State U, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya/Geografiya, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

POSOKHOV, Ye.V.; ALEKIN, O.A., redaktor; KORNEYEVA, K.I. redaktor; LADYCHUK, L.P., redaktor; GRAKOVA, Ye.D., redaktor.

[Salt lakes of Kazakhstan] Solianye ozera Kazakhstana. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 185 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Kazakhstan--Lakes)

RUBILIN, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; TYURIN, I.V., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; KORNEYEVA, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Soils of the foot hills and piedmont plains of Northern Ossetia; origin, characteristics and economic use] Pochvy predgorii i predgornykh ravnin Severnoi Osetii; proiskhozhdenie, svoistva i khoziaistvennoe ispol'zovanie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 229 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Ossetia--Soils)

ROZHNOV, V.; KORNEYEVA, L.

Manual on machine accounting ("Organization of machine accounting" by G.P.Evstigneev, V.I.Isakov. Reviewed by V.Rozhnov, L.Korneeva). Sots.trud 4 no.7:156-158 Jl '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Machine accounting) (Evstigneev, G.P.)
(Isakov, V.I.)

YAVRUMOV, V.A.; KORNEYEVA, L.A.

Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of poliomyelitis in Kaluga Province. Sov. med. 24 no.6:108-110 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Kaluzhskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(KALUGA PROVINCE—POLIOMYELITIS)

KORNEYEVA, Lyudmila Leonidovna; TISHCHENKO, N.I., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Keyboard calculating machines and their use in small enterprises] Schetno-klavishnye mashiny i ikh primenenie na nebol'shikh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promyshl. i khudozh. promyslov RSFSR, 1961. 102 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Calculating machines)

KORNEYEVA, L.L.; SAYGINA, V.I.

What hampers the operations of multiple-style section assembly lines in the "Krasnaya Zaria" clothing factory? Shvein.prom. no.3:28-29 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Tashkent--Clothing industry) (Assembly-line methods)

PLEKHOV, N.D.; LUPAN, A.M.; ABRAMOV, L.S.; BOGDANOVSKIY, V.S.; REZNICHENKO, V.I.; GREKOVA, Z.I.; GOLUB, P.I.; ENDRZHEYEVSKIY, Ye.V.; BELOSHKURSKIY, P.I.; PODDUBNAYA, N.A.; MIROSHNIKOV, P.P.; KORNEYEVA, L.P.; ZLOTNIKOV, G.Z.; PAVLIS, G.F.; SKACHKOV, I.A.; SEDELEVA, Ye.P.; POLTORATSKAYA, E.A., red.; LEUSHCHENKO, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Three-dimensional apartment house construction] Ob"emnoe domostroenie. Kiev, Gosstroiizdat USSR, 1963. 165 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy.

KORNEYEVA, L.S.

Latest developments in the medical supplies industry of the Hungarian People's Republic. Med.prom. 11 no.1:62-63 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:2)
(HUNGARY--MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KORNEYEVA, L.S.; SOLDATOVA, T.G.

Exhibition of medical supplies and drugs made in Czechoslovakia.
Med. prom. 11 no.2:61-63 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--MEDICAL SUPPLIES)

Korneyeva, L. S.

KORNEYEVA, L.S.

Anesthesia apparatus. Med.prom. 11 no.8:40-43 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(ANESTHESIA)

AKOL'ZIN, P.A.; KORNEYEVA, L.V.

[Studying corrosion under stress of steels as applicable to the operation of steam generators in atomic power plants] Izuchenie korrozii pod napriazheniem stalei primenitel'no k rabote parogeneratorov atomnykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Glav.upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 23 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Steel, Stainless—Corrosion)
(Atomic power plants)

KORNEYEVA, L. V.

36

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5256

Gerasimov, Valentin Vladimirovich, ed., Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

Korroziya reaktornykh materialov; sbornik statey (Corrosion of Nuclear-Reactor Materials; a Collection of Articles) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 284 p. 3,700 copies printed.

Ed.: A.I. Zavodchikova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for mechanical and metallurgical engineers as well as for scientific research workers concerned with the construction of nuclear reactors.

COVERAGE: The water corrosion of various types of stainless steel and alloys under high pressures and temperatures is investigated from the point of view of the use of these materials for the construction of nuclear reactors. Attention is given to the following: the use of oxygen for protecting steel against corrosion, the behavior of steel in high-temperature

Card ~~1/8~~

Corrosion of Nuclear- (Cont.) SOV/5256

water with various compositions, factors of metal stress corrosion, intergranular corrosion, the mechanism of corrosion cracking, and the corrosion resistance of aluminum and zirconium alloys. Conclusions based on test results are included. No personalities are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by references. Of 238 references 97 are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 3/9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824720001-

Corrosion of Nuclear- (Cont.) SOV/5256

Card 5/9

18.8310

28566

S/137/61/000/009/070/087
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Akol'zin, P. A., Kormoyeva, L. V.

TITLE: The study of stress corrosion of various grades of steel as applied to the operation of steam-generators of atomic electric power stations.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1961, 53, abstract 9I361 (V sb. "Korroziya reaktorn. materialov". Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960, 108-120)

TEXT: It was attempted to determine the role of the salt composition and heat-treatment (Cl^- and O_2) in the development of corrosion under stress in steels of various grades, among them also in specimens of welded steel. Cracking of austenitic stainless steels as result of corrosion under stress takes place in the water containing Cl^- and molecular O_2. The intensity of corrosion under stress depends upon the pressure (temperature), increasing considerably with the temperature raise. In media with increased Cl^- content the welded specimens of austenitic stainless steel are more sensitive to corrosion under stress. Welded joints of austenitic stainless steel should not be used in the direct flow

Card 1/2

The study of stress corrosion ...

circuit of the steam generator, where high Cl^- concentrations in the zone of end vaporization are unavoidable. A safe method of preparing additional water for steam generators for the purpose of lowering the Cl^- concentration is complete chemical desalting of the water. Before the water is fed to the heating surface, its complete deoxidation is necessary. It is recommended to supply feeding water into the steam space for its complete deoxidation, before proceeding into the water space, i.e., into the boiler water.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

18.8310

28567
S/137/61/000/009/071/087
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Akol'zin, P. A., Korneyeva, L. V.

TITLE: Study of stress corrosion of steel 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T) as a function of the state of the metal and composition of the medium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1961, 53, abstract 9I362 (V sb. "Korroziya reaktorn. materialov". Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960, 120-139)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out upon the limiting admissible concentrations of Cl^- and O_2 in water at which the absence of cracking will be ensured for specimens of austenitic stainless steel 1Kh18N9T tested at one and the same rated stress under conditions of high temperature and pressure of the aqueous medium (pressure 200 atm, temperature 364°C). The Cl^- and alkali hydroxide contained in the water are stimulators of corrosion under stress in steel grade 1Kh18N9T. The simultaneous action of the Cl^- and the O_2 contained in the water causes the corrosion cracking of even the austenized steel 1Kh18N9T. The state of the metal (heat-treatment, cold-hardening, etc.) is of decisive importance in the development of the process of corrosion under stress: the sensitivity of

Card 1/2

Study of stress corrosion of steel 1X18H9T ...

cold-hardened specimens is higher than that of those without hardening. A 30% cold-hardening is inadmissible. Taking into account the unavoidability of some cold-hardening under the conditions of the steam-generator manufacture, the limiting admissible concentration of Cl^- in the water in the region of the vaporization zone is 1,000 mg/liter. The quality requirements upon the supply water fed into the steam-generator, operating according to the direct flow system, are enumerated. As complete deaeration of the supply water as possible is recommended, as well as the maintenance of a weakly alkaline medium in the steam generator.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/096/60/000/010/022/022
E194/E135

AUTHORS: Margulova, T.Kh., Akol'zin, P.A., Korneyeva, L.V., Lipanina, A.A., and Khlupnov, V.Ye.

TITLE: An Investigation of Corrosion under Stress of Samples of Steel 1Kh18N9T at High Pressure

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No 10, pp 95-96

TEXT: Results are given of investigations of austenitic steel 1Kh18N9T in water media containing chlorine ions at pressures of 200 atm, t = 364 °C, under static conditions (the concentration of chlorine ions ranged from 100 to 1600 mg/litre). The specimens were investigated in deoxygenated solution after austenisation at t = 1050 °C with and without work hardening. The tests lasted 400 hours.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

Card 1/1

S/096/61/000/002/008/014
E111/E194

AUTHORS: Akol'zin, P.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Korneyeva, L.V., Engineer

TITLE: Influence of Chloride Ions on Stress Corrosion of Type 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) Austenitic Steel

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No.2, pp. 55-60

TEXT: The authors give examples of rapid cracking of stressed austenitic steel boiler tubes in contact with water containing salts (Refs 1-3). The object of the present work was to find the chloride concentration limits at which cracking of type 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel in the austenitic and work-hardened states is either eliminated or greatly retarded. Specimens were contained in sealed 190 mm long stainless steel capsules together with 100-110 ml of the test solution. Specimens consisted of rolled 75 x 10 x 2 mm plates which were assembled in pairs, clamped together at each end and separated in the middle by a rod (Fig.2), to give the required stress (somewhat over yield-point strength), clamps and rod being also of 1Kh18N9T steel. The filled capsules, which had been de-aerated and sealed, were kept at 370 °C in an air thermostat

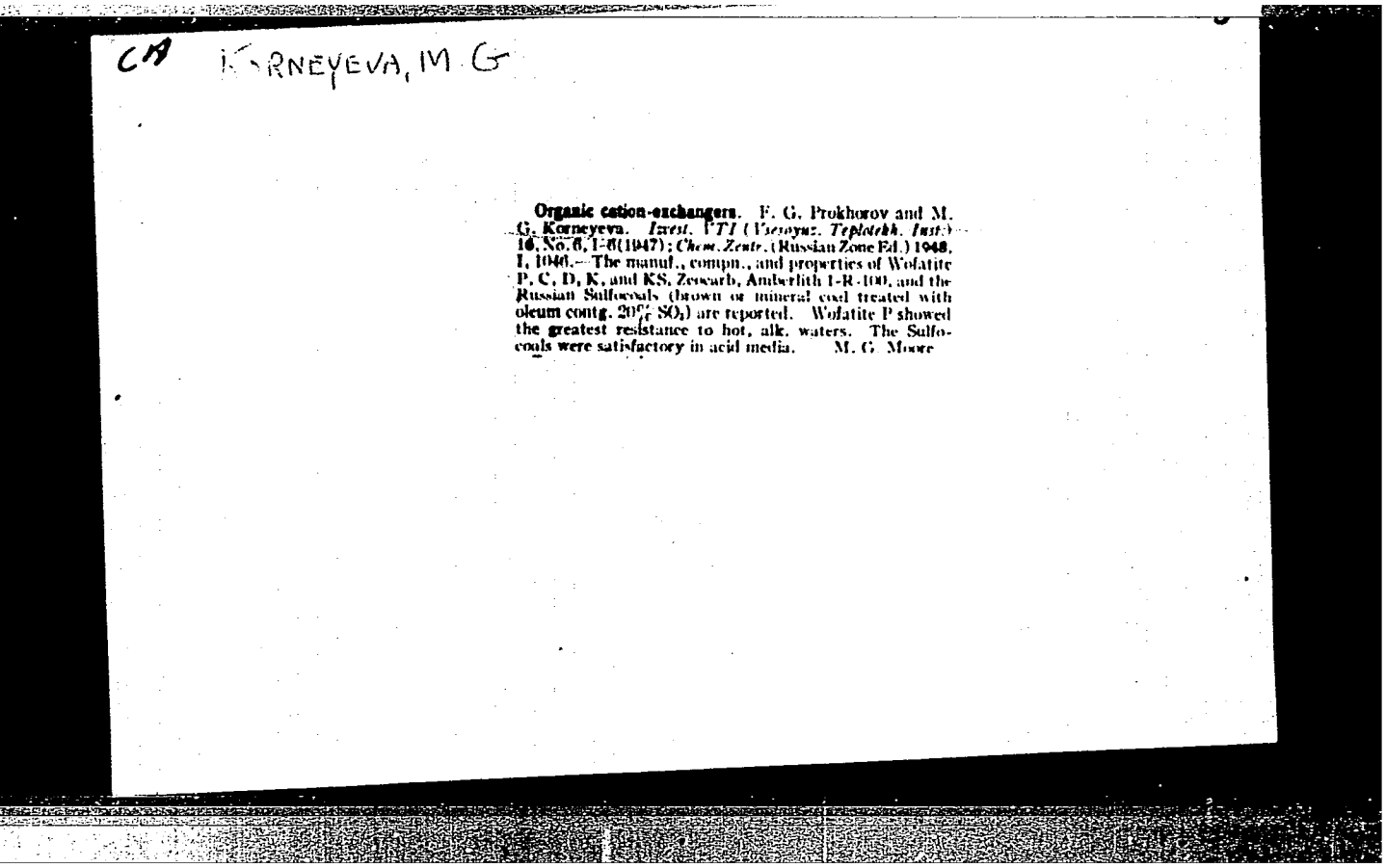
Card 1/3

S/096/61/000/002/008/014
E111/E194

Influence of Chloride Ions on Stress Corrosion of Type 1Kh18N9T Austenitic Steel

(Fig.1). Each capsule contained two pairs of specimens, one pair being of non-work hardened, the other of 30% work hardened steel. Pressure (200 atm) was directly measured in one of the capsules. Test duration was 2000 hours. On completion, specimens were subjected to metallographic examination, one of each pair being further bent through 90°. One series of tests was with chloride ion concentrations of 0.01, 0.02, 0.1, 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 mg/litre; and a further series with 100, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 and 1600. In these pH was 7 and the initial oxygen content 0.02 mg/litre. Both these were varied in a few of the capsules to find their influence. Results are tabulated and typical microstructures are shown in Figs 3-6. Fig.3 shows initial microstructures of the work-hardened steel; Fig.4 those obtained with various chloride-ion concentrations. In Fig.5 (extreme left) the microstructures obtained after testing at pH = 11 and with different oxygen contents are shown. A faulty capsule produced evaporation of the solution, giving particularly severe cracking

Card 2/3



CA KORNEYEVA, M G

Organic cation-exchangers. F. G. Prokhorov and M. G. Korneyeva. *Izvest. VTI (Vsesoyuz. Teplotekh. Inst.)* 16, No. 6, 1-6(1947); *Chem. Zentr.* (Russian Zone Ed.) 1948, I, 1046.—The manuf., compn., and properties of Wofatite P, C, D, K, and KS, Zeocarb, Amberlith I-R-100, and the Russian Sulfocoals (brown or mineral coal treated with oleum contg. 20% SO_3) are reported. Wofatite P showed the greatest resistance to hot, alk. waters. The Sulfocouls were satisfactory in acid media. M. G. Moore

KORNFEL'D, M.I.; SOCHAVA, L.S.

Complexes of impurity ions in strontium chloride crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.8:2232-2235 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Strontium chloride crystals--Spectra)

SHAVKUNOV, A.V., inzh.; AKSENOV, N.A., inzh.: MUGORMAN, Yu. N., inzh.; KOLCHINSKIY, V.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KORNEYEVA, M.P., inzh; CHERNOV, V.I., inzh.; MARKAROV, S.Ye., inzh.; SAYMUKOVA, Ye.P., inzh; LUKASH, B.K., starshiy master; TITOV, S.A., svarshchik; BEREZOVSKIY, V.A.

Welding titanium alloys in chambers with a controlled atmosphere. Svar. proizv. no.4:24-25 Ap'61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Titanium alloys- Welding) (Proctective atmospheres)

KORNEYEVA, M. S.

KORNEYEVA, M. S.: "Outlines of the history of Soviet pre-school education in the Tatar ASSR (1917-1944)." Sci Res Inst of the Theory and History of Pedagogy, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertion For the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 39, 1956. Moscow.

BALAKIREV, Ye. S.; GERSHENOVICH, A. I.; KORMEYEVA, M. V.

Sulfochlorination of the kerosine fractions of oils in the presence of initiators. Khim. prom. no.3:235-236 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Kerosine) (Chlorosulfonylation)

KOZLOVA, N.P., inzh.; KORNEYEVA, N.A., inzh.

Sheet copper with improved technological properties. Khim.mash. no.4:25-28 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Copper--Testing)

KORNEYEVA, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; SKUGAREVA, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; DUKHOVNYY, A.S., inzh., red.; STARYKH, A.P., red.izd-va; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Precision forging of parts from high-alloy steels and alloys]Tochnaia shtampovka detalei iz vysokolegirovannykh stalei i splavov; sbornik statei. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 128 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Forging)

KOVALENKO, V.M.; NIKIFOROV, I.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: VORONOVA, M.Ye.; KORNEYEVA, N.M.; UZBEKOVA, A.Kh.; YERMOLAYEVA, L.K.

New gasoline-, oil-, fat-, and water-resistant paint coatings. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:33-35 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KORNEYEVA, N. P.

"The Problem Concerning the Posthumous Diffusion of Blood in the Heart Chambers and Large Blood Vessels After Mechanical Asphyxiation" Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

GEN'BOM, R.G.; KORNEYEVA, N.P.

Group specificity of human hair. Sud.-med.ekspert. 2 no.1:11-14 Ja-Mr '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zaveduyushchiy - prof. K.I. Tatiyev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(HAIR--ANALYSIS)

GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; DEMIN, N.N.; KORNEYEVA, N.V.; L'VOV, T.S.; TUTOCHKINA, L.T.; USPENSKAYA, M.S.; FEDOROVA, T.A.

Some aspects of metabolism in animals due to cosmic flight. Isk.sput.-zem. no.11:78-86 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(SPACE BIOLOGY)

KORNEYVA, N.V., DEMIN, N.N., (USSR)

"Early Radiation Disturbances of Acetylcholine Metabolism".

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

KORNEYEVA, N.V.

Effect of gamma irradiation on acetylcholine metabolism in rats.
Radiobiolotiia 1 no.5:690-693 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CHOLINE)

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S/560/61/000/011/009/012
E027/635

AUTHORS: Gyurdzhian, A.A., Demin, N.N., Korneyeva, N.V., L'vova, T.S., Tutochkina, L.T., Uspenskaya, M.S., Fedorova, T.A.

TITLE: Some aspects of metabolism in animals which have undergone a space flight

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. no. 11. Moscow, 1961. Rezul'taty nauchnykh issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya poletov vtorogo i tret'yego kosmicheskikh korabley-sputnikov, 78 - 86

TEXT: The authors have studied biochemical processes in dogs during training and after flights in rockets and satellite vehicles particular attention being devoted to those processes which are affected by stress conditions and by exposure to ionizing radiation. The dogs were first adapted to space flight conditions, in which they were exposed to vibrations of frequency 70 cycles and amplitude 0.4 mm continued for up to 12 minutes, and to

Card 1/4

Some aspects of ---

S/560/61/000/011/009/012
E027/635

after return from a space flight, and after six days there was a rise in the total serum proteins. No definite changes were observed in cholinesterase activity. From a consideration of the results three states could be distinguished in the animals in response to training and space flights: (1) activation of functions; (2) a dystrophic condition, and (3) a reaction of stress type characterized by a reversible inhibition of functions. In investigations of the urine no particular changes were noted in the volume or the specific gravity during training or after a space flight. A decrease in the content of deoxycytidine was observed in Belka and an increase in Strelka. After exposure to vibration and acceleration an increase of deoythymidine and Dische-positive substances in the urine was observed in Otvazhnaya. One month later the levels of both had returned to normal. A fall in the Dische-positive substances to 50% of the control values was found in the urine of five mice five days after a space flight in the second satellite. It was concluded that

Card 3/4

S/560/61/000/011/009/012
E027/635

Some aspects of ---

the results indicated the occurrence of disturbances in the metabolism of deoxyribonucleic acid after a space flight, but that these disturbances were temporary and reversible. The responses of the animals resembled a stress reaction rather than radiation damage. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1961

Card 4/4

32747
S/205/61/001/006/007/022
D268/D305

27-1220 also 2209

AUTHOR: Korneyeva, N.V.

TITLE: Early changes in cholinesterase activity and acetylcholine content in some rat tissues exposed to lethal gamma-irradiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 858 - 860

TEXT: Radiation changes were studied in the acetylcholine metabolism of white male rats, weight 180 - 200 g, irradiated with Co^{60} gamma-rays with a rate of 460 r/min. at a dose of 800 r. The free and bound acetylcholine content, general cholinesterase activity, acetylcholinesterase and non-specific cholinesterase activity were determined in liver, brain, and small intestine tissue by methods previously described by Demin and Korneyeva (Ref. 1: Byull. eksp. biol. i med., 6, 53, 1961; Ref. 4: Biokhimiya, 26, 494, 1961). Free acetylcholine content changed considerably after 10 min. following ca. 104 seconds exposure, declining sharply in liver, but increasing in brain, with a 44 - 550 µg. % increase in the small intesti-

Card 1/2

ne. During the frist 24 hours following irradiation, however, there were further fluctuations. In some cases in the liver it almost disappeared after 1 hour, continuing until the 6th hour, with only a small quantity present after 24 hours. In the brain free acetylcholine concentration was almost normal after 2 hours, but fluctuated considerably in the small intestine for 24 hours. Results showed that changes in acetylcholine metabolism following irradiation with the minimum lethal dose are observable 10 minutes after exposure. During the first 24 hours cholinesterase activity and the content of the various acetylcholine fractions in the organs studied fluctuated. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961

Card 2/2

DEMIN, N.N.; KORNEYEVA, N.V.; SHATERNIKOV, V.A.

Effect of ionizing radiation on acetylcholine metabolism in Macaca rhesus. Biokhimiia 26 no.3:494-498 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(CHOLINE) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

DEMIN, N.N.; KORNEYEVA, N.V.

Influence of ionizing radiation on the amount of free and bound acetylcholine in the liver and brain. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.6:53-56 Je '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim.
(CHOLINE) (LIVER) (BRAIN)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BURLAKOVA, Ye.V.; KAKUSHKINA, M.L.; KORNEYEVA, N.V.

Effect of X-raying on the eggs of Artemia salina L. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:83-87 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biofiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Crustacea--Eggs) (X rays--Physiological effect)

DIMIN, N.N.; KORNEYEVA, N.V.

Some aspects of acetylcholine metabolism in rats in the early period following gamma irradiation in sublethal dosage. Radiobiologiia 2 no.1:22-24 Ja '64 (MIRA 18:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4032871 S/0051/64/016/004/0674/0676

AUTHOR: Podgayetskiy, V.M.; Chernets, A.N.; Korneyeva, O.G.

TITLE: Some characteristics of a ruby laser with two reflecting prisms

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 16, no. 4, 1964, 674-676

TOPIC TAGS: laser, ruby laser, laser reflector, reflecting prism laser, laser emission polarization

ABSTRACT: Recently V. Bernstein, W. Kaph, and Shulman (Proc.IRE,50,1833,1962; Electronics, No. 9,14,1963) and M. Bertolotti, L. Musii, and D. Sette (Nuovo cimento, 26, 401, 1962) proposed the use of total internal reflection prisms as the reflectors in lasers and performed some preliminary experiments. However, the characteristics of such systems are still inadequately known. Accordingly, the present work was devoted to investigation of the performance of a ruby rod laser with two external trigonal glass prisms in the arrangement diagramed in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The ruby rod (about 0.05% Cr_2O_3) (3 in the figure) was 8.5 mm in diameter and 120 mm long; the angle between the geometric and optical axes of the rod was about 70°. The distance between the prisms (2)

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4032871

was about one meter. The results as regards variation in the intensity ratio of the beams (indications of the intensity detecting photocells) as a function of the angle of the analyzer are shown in Fig. 2. The experimental data indicate that in the case of reflection from the side of the crystal (Fig. 2,a) the main part of the radiation has virtually plane polarization, whereas in the case of reflection from the side of the prism (Fig. 2,b) the polarization of the main part of the radiation is nearly circular. A possible explanation is suggested. The laser output varies with rotation of the ruby rod about its geometric axis. The investigated laser set-up with the pumping power 10 to 30% above threshold yielded a radiation line width of 0.1-0.2 cm^{-1} and a divergence angle of 10 to 30 min. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jun63 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4032871

ENCLOSURE: 01

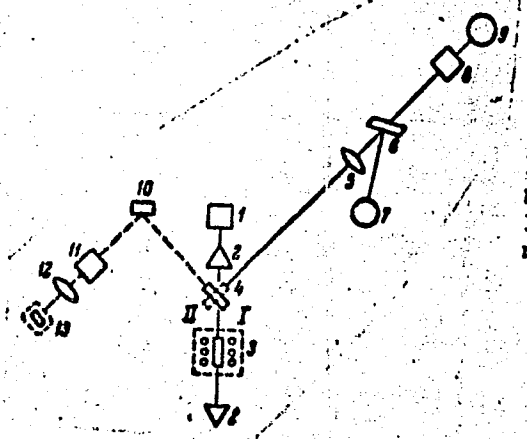

Fig. 1. Experimental laser set-up. I - Position of plate for measurements in the right arm of the system; II - position of plate for measurements in the left arm.

Card 3/4

L 15982-66 EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FBD/T/EWP(e) SCTB/IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6004415 WG/WH SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/001/0138/0142

AUTHOR: Podgayetskiy, V. M.; Korneyeva, O. G.; Chernets, A. N. 57

ORG: none B

TITLE: The angular distribution of the laser radiation energy 25,44

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 138-142

TOPIC TAGS: angular distribution, ruby laser, laser energy, laser beam

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the angular distribution of the radiation energy in a ruby laser with several types of resonators with external reflectors (either two plane mirrors with 20% and 2% transmission or two 90° total-internal-reflection prisms with various orientations relative to the electric vector). A rose-ruby 16 crystal rod 45 mm long and 6 mm in diameter was used, the optical and geometric axes being at an 82° angle. The pumping was done by two IFK-2000 lamps, placed against the rod and the forced air was used for cooling. The setup used for the plane mirrors is shown in Fig. 1, and that used for the prisms was described by the authors elsewhere (Opt. i spektr. v. 16, 674, 1964). The angular distribution was measured by a standard photometric techniques. The widths of the directivity

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.375.9:535 2

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ACC NR: AP6004415

patterns at half-intensity level in the E and H planes varied very little with the type of resonator or with the operating mode of the laser (from 2.5 to 7 minutes of angle). A difference was observed, however, in the nature of the distribution of the intensity when mirrors and prisms were used as reflectors. When prisms with parallel right-angle edges are used, the photographs show an interference-fringe structure which depends on the laser operating mode. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4202

Card 3/3

KORNEYEVA, P., inzh.

Let's encourage home labor. Prom.koop. 13 no.3:22 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Otdel trudovogo ustroystva invalidov Rospromsoveta.
(Vocational rehabilitation)

KORNEYEVA, P., insh.

Results of irresponsibility. Prom. koop. 13 no.7:27-28 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Otdel trudovogo ustroystva invalidov Rospromsovata.
(Vocational rehabilitation)

KORNEYEVA, P., inzh.

Instructive results. Prom.koop. 14 no.2:29-30 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Otdel po trudovomu ustroystvu invalidov Rosprosoveta.
(Physically handicapped--Rehabilitation)

1. KORNEYEVA, P. V., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Insulating Oils

7. Using a filter press and centrifugal machine on electric power stations. Elek. sta., 23, no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.